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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 August 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-32</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-31</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>32</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 August 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/4/03, 4/27/04</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   **Claim 32** is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because

a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only. See

MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim 32 has not been further treated on the

merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3.   **Claims 1, 3, 5-6, 9-10, 12, 14, 16-17, 20-23, 28-29, and 31** are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morris et al. (US 6,112,206).

Regarding **claim 1**, Morris et al. anticipates:

An information management apparatus or system configured to enable a

wireless application to interact with remote data (Abstract, where portable data

terminals access remote databases), comprising:

A wireless device configured to transmit information contained in a

predetermined query form via a wireless link (column 8, lines 5-12, where the

terminal devices that communicate over the radio frequencies are seen as

wireless devices and they transmit SQL messages, seen as information in

predetermined queries), as required by claim 10;

An information management apparatus configured to receive and process

the information transmitted by the wireless device (column 8, lines 5-12, where

the wireless device information is sent to the database server and it is processed

there) as required by claim 10, said information management apparatus

comprising:

A dynamic retrieval services manager configured to manage

information received from an external wireless device via a wireless link

(column 10, lines 13-15, where the database server responds to the

request, seen as managing information received, made from the radio

terminals, seen as wireless devices); and

A dynamic retrieval server connected to the dynamic retrieval

services manager, said dynamic retrieval server comprising:

A database management server configured to receive,

parse, validate, and store a standardized query sent by the external

wireless device (column 10, lines 52-58, where the standard SQL

query sent by the wireless device is received and formatted, seen

as parsing and validating since it is translated into a format the

would be recognized by a format of a remote database, and column

11, lines 30-34, where the server software is stored on DRAM

memory, including the presentation manager, and column 14, lines

21-24, where the presentation manager processes requests made

from the remote device, this is equivalent to storing a requests

since the requests are made to server software stored on RAM

memory),

A database output field validation server configured to

convert a set of standardized query field name and value pairs to a

set of field name and value pairs corresponding to a predetermined

remote database format (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request

format is changed to a recognizable format of the database to be

accessed, seen as modifying a set of standardized query pairs to

another set of query pairs), and

A database data-mapping server configured to host a

correspondence between a set of standardized query structures

and relationships and a set of structures and relationships

corresponding to said predetermined remote database format;

(column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a

recognizable format of the database to be accessed, and this

inherently would require the hosting of a set of correspondence

relationships, since this would have to be known before the

reformatting process can take place)

A remote database comprising said at least one predetermined database

format as required by claim 10 (column 8, lines 5-11, with the host computer 118

seen as the remote database connected to the database server as seen in

Figure 2, and column 10, lines 53-58, where the database format is

predetermined and can be translated to).

Regarding **claims 3 and 14**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10,

wherein one of the dynamic retrieval services manager and the dynamic retrieval

server comprise:

An output port connecting the information management apparatus to a

remote database (column 8, lines 5-11, with the host computer 118 seen as the

remote database connected to the database server via an output port as seen in

Figure 2).

Regarding **claims 5 and 16**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10,

said dynamic retrieval services manager further comprising:

A program server configured to manage information processes of the

dynamic retrieval server and comprising at least one of a set of remote database

views, a set of information management tables, and a set of user account data

(column 8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54, where the authorization table, seen as a

set of user account data, is stored in the database server).

Regarding **claims 6, 17, and 29**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10 or

the method of claim 21, wherein said predetermined remote database format is

selected from a list comprising: SQL; SYMBOL; ORACLE; SYBASE; SAP; ERP;

IBM AS 400; relational; object; delineated; XML; and structured (column 14, lines

53-60, where the requests are formatted into other formats only if SQL is not

used, and not formatted if SQL is used, this is seen as including SQL as one of

the remote database formats since the database can be accessed using ANSI

standard SQL).

Regarding **claims 9, 20, and 31**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management apparatus or system of Claims 1 and 10 or

the method of claim 21, further comprising at least one of: a historical log; and a

user authentication and remote database access authentication system (column

8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54, where the authorization table is stored in the

server and it controls user authentication and what database programs the user

is authorized to access).

Regarding **claims 12 and 28**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The information management system of Claim 10 and the method of claim

21, further comprising: a computing device connected to the information

management apparatus and configured to perform at least one of managing

account information, creating and editing forms, and updating tables and

algorithms in the dynamic retrieval server (column 8, lines 34-37 and lines 48-54,

where the authorization table is stored in the server, seen as a computing device,

and it controls user authentication and what database programs the user is

authorized to access, seen as managing account information).

Regarding **claim 21**, Morris et al. anticipates:

An information management method configured to enable wireless

applications to interact with remote data (Abstract, where portable data terminals

access remote databases), comprising steps of:

Sending a preformatted query message containing user and query

information by a wireless device over a wireless link (column 8, lines 5-9, where

the wireless radio device transmits a SQL query for data, and column 7, lines 47-

50, where each message contains a user ID, seen as user information);

Receiving the preformatted query message by a dynamic retrieval

services manager for subsequent forwarding to a dynamic retrieval server

(column 8, lines 5-12, where the wireless device information is sent to the

database server and it is processed there);

Reformulating and validating the preformatted query message by the

dynamic retrieval server for subsequent forwarding to a remote database as a

database query (column 10, lines 52-58, where the standard SQL query sent by

the wireless device is received and formatted, seen as reformulating and

validating since it is translated into a format the would be recognized by a format

of a remote database);

Forming and sending a database response from the remote database over

a back-end link to the dynamic retrieval services manager for subsequent

forwarding to the dynamic retrieval server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the

database response comes from the database and then sent back to be

translated);

Reformulating the database response by the dynamic retrieval server for

subsequent compilation and forwarding in a preformatted response message to

the wireless device (column 15, lines 5-15, where the response is translated back

into the terminal format and send to the wireless device, or the requesting

terminal); and

Receiving and displaying the preformatted response message by the

wireless device (column 15, lines 5-15, where the sending of the response

message back to the terminal device is seen as receiving and displaying that

message at the terminal device).

Regarding **claim 22**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The method of Claim 21, wherein the step of reformulating and validating

the preformatted query message comprises:

Parsing the preformatted query message, and validating and storing the

user and query information in a database management server (column 10, lines

52-58, where the standard SQL query sent by the wireless device is received and

formatted, seen as parsing and validating since it is translated into a format the

would be recognized by a format of a remote database, and column 11, lines 30-

34, where the server software is stored on DRAM memory, including the

presentation manager, and column 14, lines 21-24, where the presentation

manager processes requests made from the remote device, this is equivalent to

storing a requests since the requests are made to server software stored on

RAM memory and column 7, lines 47-50, where each message contains a user

ID, seen as user information);

Converting a set of standardized query message field name and value

pairs to a set of remote database field name and value pairs in a database output

field validation server (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is

changed to a recognizable format of the database to be accessed, seen as

modifying a set of standardized query pairs to another set of query pairs);

converting a set of standardized query message structures and relationships to a

set of remote database structures and relationships in a database data-mapping

server (column 10, lines 52-58, where the request format is changed to a

recognizable format of the database to be accessed, and this inherently would

require a set of correspondence relationships, since this would have to be known

before the reformatting process can take place); and

Forming said database query (column 14, lines 31-44, with the translation

process directed towards retrieving or modifying data in a database, inherently

forming a database query).

Regarding **claim 23**, Morris et al. anticipates:

The method of Claim 21, wherein the step of reformulating the database

response comprises:

Parsing the database response and storing database response

information in the database management server (column 15, lines 1-15, where

the database response is translated back into the terminal format, seen as

parsing, and column 10, lines 24-28, where there is a buffer that stores the

information passed to the terminal device);

Converting a set of database response field name and value pairs to a set

of standardized response message field name and value pairs in a database

output field validation server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the translating of the

database response to the terminal format inherently converts the response pairs

to a standardized response pair in order for the terminal to understand the

response);

Converting a set of database response structures and relationships to a

set of standardized response message structures and relationships in a database

data-mapping server (column 15, lines 1-15, where the translating of the

database response to the terminal format inherently converts the response

structures to a standardized response structure in order for the terminal to

understand the response); and

Forming said preformatted response message (column 15, lines 1-15,

where the translated response message is formed and sent back to the terminal

device).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   **Claims 4 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Sealand et al. (US 6,484,176).

Regarding **claims 4 and 25**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as

described above except for having the remote database be of a multiple listing database

(MLS) type. The general concept of using a MLS database with a remote mobile

database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Sealand et al.

Sealand et al. describes a mobile database access system that allows MLS databases

to be accessed via wireless devices (column 3, lines 14-17, with the portable computing

devices seen as wireless devices accessing a MLS database). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al.

with using the mobile system to access MLS databases as taught by Sealand et al. in

order to add the use of real-estate databases to mobile application database access as

noted in Sealand et al.'s disclosure in column 2, lines 18-23, and column 1, lines 16-17.

6.   **Claims 2, 11, and 24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Koch (US 7,197,537).

Regarding **claims 2, 11, and 24**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as

described above except for having the standardized query be comprising of one of an

email message, an SMS message, an MMS message, an HTTP message, and a WAP

message. The general concept of accessing a remote database from a wireless

terminal using any one of these access technologies is well known in the art as

illustrated by Koch. Koch describes a system where data is transmitted through various

devices. Koch teaches that data can be retrieved from a multitude of devices, such as

wireless WAP devices (column 7, lines 18-25 and lines 36-41, where data is accessed

from a WAP device, as seen also in Figure 5, where the data store is Item 430 and the

WAP device is Item 402(a)). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using WAP messages to access

remote databases as taught by Koch in order to facilitate database access and control

for remote users as noted in Koch's disclosure in column 2, lines 30-34.

7.   **Claims 13 and 27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Hudda et al. (US 2001/0049636).

Regarding **claims 13 and 27**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as

described above except for using at least one of a link encryption device or a

geographic information system as required by claim 13 and displaying the response

message from the database in a geographical information system. The general concept

of using geographical information systems with wireless remote database access is well

known in the art as illustrated by Hudda et al. Hudda et al. teaches a commercial

application of a system where a user can wirelessly communicate with a remote server

(section 0066-0067, where the consumer can cause to send data to a remote server

and the server can respond to the user), and this is performed with geographic

information in mind (section 0060-0061, where the consumer is notified of where the

closest locations of products are available, seen as using geographical information in

the system). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to modify Morris et al. with using the wireless access system with

geographical information as taught by Hudda et al. in order to allow the users to know

how close they are to the desired products as to reduce travel and increase

convenience as noted in Hudda et al.'s disclosure in section 0014.

8.   **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris

et al. (US 6,112,206) and Hudda et al. (US 2001/0049636) as applied to claim 13

above, and further in view of Sealand et al. (US 6,484,176).

Regarding **claims 15**, Morris et al. and Hudda et al. disclose all of the limitations

as described above except for having the remote database be of a multiple listing

database (MLS) type. The general concept of using a MLS database with a remote

mobile database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Sealand et al.

Sealand et al. describes a mobile database access system that allows MLS databases

to be accessed via wireless devices (column 3, lines 14-17, with the portable computing devices seen as wireless devices accessing a MLS database). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. and Hudda et al. with using the mobile system to access MLS databases as taught by Sealand et al. in order to add the use of real-estate databases to mobile application database access as noted in Sealand et al.'s disclosure in column 2, lines 18-23, and column 1, lines 16-17.

9.   **Claims 7, 18, and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Cooper et al. (US 2001/0051996).

Regarding **claims 7, 18, and 30**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described above except for having the database link communicate via a protocol selected from a list comprising OLEDM, ODBC, XML, SOAP, RETS, FTP, database replication, or database synchronization protocols. The general concept of using one of these protocols to communicate with a database in a remote database access system is well known in the art as illustrated by Cooper et al. Cooper et al. teaches a device may access a remote database (section 0048, lines 4-14, with the devices being wireless devices) and the database can be communicated with using ODBC protocol (section 0062, with the archive database using a number of protocols). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with using ODBC as the protocol to communicate with the remote database in order to make use of the commonly used protocols for database access well known in the art as noted in Cooper et al.'s disclosure in section 0062, lines 6-9.

10.   **Claim 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morris

et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Ketcham (US 6,075,860).

Regarding **claim 26**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as described

above except for encrypting at least one of the wireless link and the back-link. The

general concept of encrypting links in a remote mobile database system is well known in

the art as illustrated by Ketcham. Ketcham teaches a remote server that can be access

be a mobile terminal (column 3, lines 46-52) and this link can be encrypted (column 10,

lines 37-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to modify Morris et al. with using encrypted wireless links as taught by

Ketcham in order to increase security as noted in Ketcham's disclosure in column 2,

lines 37-43.

11.   **Claims 8 and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Morris et al. (US 6,112,206) in view of Bretti (US 2003/0023626).

Regarding **claims 8 and 19**, Morris et al. discloses all of the limitations as

described above except for including a forms manager in the system. The general

concept of placing a forms manager in a remote database access system is well known

in the art as illustrated by Bretti. Bretti teaches that a remote client can connect to a

server and retrieve and modify forms (section 0012, where the remote PC is seen as a

user and the central server seen as the database, with the forms manager being the

ability to retrieve and modify forms from the central server). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Morris et al. with

including a form manager as taught by Bretti in order to provide users with a simple

method of using and accessing forms from a remote device as to increase convenience

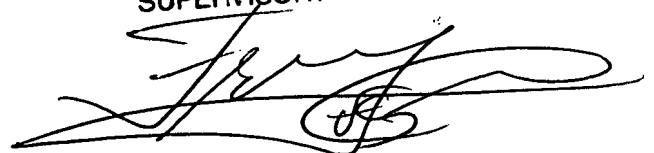as noted in Bretti's disclosure in section 0010-0012.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Adam S. Weintrop whose telephone number is 571-270-

1604. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am-

5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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AW 5/2/07

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